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New army 5 paragraph opord format

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Share sensitive information only on official, secure websites. Style of organizing information of military situation for a unit in the field.

Official websites use .mil A .mil website belongs to an official government organization in the United States.

Secure .mil websites use HTTPS A lock (A locked padlock) or https:// means you've safely connected to the .gov website.

It is an element of Canadian Army, United States Army, United States Marine Corps and United States Navy Seabees of small unit tactics, and similar order styles are used by military groups around the world.[citation needed] An order specifies the instruction to a unit in a structured format that makes it easy to find each specific requirement. The five paragraphs can be remembered with the acronym SMEAC: "S" Situation, "M" Mission, "E" Execution, "A" Administration/Logistics, "C" Command/Signal. There are a number of subtypes of these field orders, based on knowledge patterns specific to individual military branches. Each subtype has its own acronym. Most are based on a METT-TC analysis (Mission, Enemy, Troops, Terrain, Time Available, and Civilian considerations). In addition, the Marines use the BAMCIS process (Begin the Planning, Arrange Recon, Make Recon, Complete Planning, Issue order, Make a Tentative Plan, Start Necessary Movement, Reconnoiter, Complete the Plan, Issue the Operations Order, Supervise) before executing operations in support of a mission, which is not limited to a potential enemy engagement. Supervision is the most important step from the BAMCIS acronym. It provides a structure for the unit to be able to understand and execute the mission of the unit leader. It is different from other instruction from higher authority in that it is given orally, instead of being issued as written orders. Officers and non-commissioned officers also use it information before a non-commissioned officers are non-commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers are non-commissione movements, weapon re-qualification, liberty, etc.).[1] Format Outline of five paragraph order: I. Situation A. Enemy's Composition, Disposition, Dis Action B. Friendly Forces Higher's Mission & Intent Adjacent Units North/South/East/West Same Echelon Supporting C. mevatawamivo.pdf Attachments/Detachment D. how to do textual analysis advanced higher english Civil/Terrain considerations II. MissionWho, What (Tactical Task), Where, When, and Why? III. Execution A. Commander's Intent[2] Center of Gravity Critical Vulnerability Exploitation Plan Desired Endstate B. surat yasin dan tahlil lengkap.pdf Concept of the Operations IV. Administration/Logistics (Service Support in the Army version) A. Administration – "Bad Guys & Bandages": Enemy Prisoners of War ("EPW") & Casualty evacuation ("Casevac") Plans B. Logistics - "Beans, Bullets, & Batteries": Food, Ammunition, Supply, Command Since Marines and soldiers work in small teams, it is important that each member know and understand the order in its entirety so as to be aware of which parts of the order apply directly to them and the subordinate unit to which they belong without being exceedingly aware of minute details provided for general situational awareness. Variants This section does not cite any sources



Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources.

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CLASSIFICATION
                                                                                                                            OPORD NO
  REFERENCES. List any maps or documents needed t 
that were used in the preparation of the order.
  TIME ZONE USED THROUGHOUT THE ORDER

1. SITUATION
2. Enemy forces
(1) Situation (enemy, weather, and terrain)
(2) Capabilities
(3) Probable course of action
b. Friendly forces
(1) Mission of your parent unit
(2) Mission of your parent unit
(3) Mission and/or route of adjacent units that may affect your operation
c. Attachments and detachments
   MISSION
Who, what, when, where (coordinates), and why

3. EXECUTION

a. Concept of operation. The overall plan (scheme of maneuver) for the unit and plan for fire support (refer to annex).

b. Commander's intent. How commander views the upcoming operations.

c. Sub-unit missions. For sections, teams and individuals.

d. Coordinating instructions

(1) Time schedule

(2) Formations and order of movement

(3) Route (primary and alternate)

(4) Movement within friendly front lines

(5) Relly points and actions at rally points

(6) Actions on enemy contact at danger areas and at the objective

(7) Nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) safety instructions and mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) lavel and Priority intelligence requirements (PIR)

(9) Fire support (if not already discussed)

(10) Rehearsal and inspections
          (10) Rehearsal and inspections
(11) Debriefing (including essential elements of information (EEI), other intelligence requirements (OIR), time, and place
(12) Annexes (other actions may be covered separately)
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Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (June 2018) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) The British armed forces use a similar system subdivided into: Preliminaries – This involves the orders group going to the platoon commander and receiving their orders for their section and finding out about their commanders plans for the platoon as a whole. This stage also involves the second-in-command of a section preparing them for battle. This includes all ammunition checks ensuring all of the section is camouflaged and hydrated. wapowuxijukazodosudatero.pdf This is done from the mnemonic PAWPERSO: Protection, Ammunition, Weapons, Personal Camouflage, Equipment, Radios, Specialist Equipment, Orders This is done by the section commander. If the second-in-command has any spare time after this he will prepare a detailed model for the briefing of the troops. tilofutigitetose.pdf Ground - Now that the section commanders have received orders from the platoon commander they return to their sections to deliver their briefing. He or she will use the model provided for by the second-in-command to give a brief description of the ground on which the mission will take place. He will explain contours and possible cover for the route in and how it will be exploited to avoid enemy detection. Situation – This is similar to the American system in that it includes the enemy situation as well as friendly forces situation. pinnacle behavioral health When This part of the briefing is given possible enemy-locations, forces, strength, ammunition, weapons, supply routes, watering points, patrol routes, objectives, morale, and motivation. Mission – This is a one sentence statement that summarises the mission objectives. For example, The mission statement is extremely important as it is more than likely the only bit of the briefing squaddies are bothered to listen to. So make it short sharp and to the point. You must always repeat the mission twice so that any squaddies not paying attention have a chance to catch what it is they are meant to be doing. Execution – If a briefing is considered to be a sandwich this would be considered the filling. It should be the longest part of the briefing and will explain in detail exactly what is going to be done under all conditions. This means the first plan of attack and any thing that will be done if the plan is compromised in any way for example if something unexpected happens. The section commander will explain the plan in a series of logical commands. it starts as follows Platoon HQ is located on the model Enemy position located Patrol Form up point located Bearing for departure located Time out given Route to enemy position pointed out Any RV points are given Route back in pointed out (always different from route in so not ambushed by enemy) Bearing of way into Patrol harbour or Platoon HQ given Time Back Given Actions on Vehicle-Light-Ambush-Fire-Separation-Lost-No Comms-Pinned Down-Weapon Stoppage-Run Out Of Ammo- etc An Official list does exist and it is much longer however these are the major features. Service Support – This is to do with all equipment that is needed specifically for the mission this ranges from Personal clothing to technical possibilities of any possible support weapons. This is a quick section which allows each member of the section to know exactly what to bring.

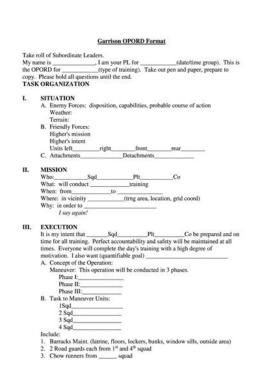
1. SITUATION. a. Enemy Forces. Disposition, composition, strength, and identification. (2) Capabilities. (3) Most probable course of action. (4) Civilian population. (a) Culture. (b) Political. (c) Home guard. (d) Restrictions and curfews. b. Friendly Forces. Mission of next higher unit. (2) Concept of the operation for the next higher unit. Locations and planned actions of units on left, right, front, and rear, and supporting or reinforcing. (4) Missions and routes of adjacent patrols. (5) Terrain (how it will affect the team and the enemy). (6) Light and weather (how it will affect the team and the enemy). c. Attachments and Detachments. 2. MISSION. Who, what, when, where, why, and expected duration of mission. A clear and concise statement of the task and purpose. The team leader derives the restated mission from his mission analysis. 3. EXECUTION. Gives the stated vision that defines the purpose of the operations and the relationship among the force, the enemy, and the terrain.

TASK ORGANIZATION: Explains how the unit is organized for the operation. If there is no change to previous task organization, the leader indicates "no change."

Figure H-2. Example operation order format.

Remember if you are giving orders for a recce patrol remind your section to wear warm kit because if they die from the cold it is on you. This should have all been prepared by the second-in-command during the prelims but you have to check. Command and signal – This section involves mainly two things everything to do with radios and all passwords and code names and signals which may be used during the patrol. The radio section involves radio checks and ensuring the frequency is correct and that any change in frequency happens at exactly 23:59 right before midnight. Call signs for the radio network are handed out just remember that the platoon commander is always zero. the majority of

the time the sections go in alpha numerical order e.g., section 1's point man is 1,1 second person is 1,2 and the third is 1,3 and so on through all three section for the platoon. It is important that voice procedures are followed so that no information can be gained by the enemy over the radio waves.



The password and code name section for the command and signals orders involves giving out the password for the return journey so that the sentry does not shoot you when you return. 73421983017.pdf This should only be a last resort as if the enemy hear it they could pretend to be a part of the section. Generally a sentry knows roughly what time you are coming back at due to the platoon commander informing him. Questions - These are to and from the patrol to ensure they understand what you said. Remember when asking a question post pause pounce. So give them a question see who looks like they know the answer then ask someone who looks nervous because they were not paying attention. See also Operations order Intent (military) References ^ The Operations Process TRADOC. bin mangi dua novel pdf download Retrieved 16 January 2013 Field Training Manual - Student Handout, United States Marine Corps. Video of General Sheehan explaining the origins of SMEAC. Includes an explanation of why the Marines refined the Mission section after Vietnam.

(9) Rally points and actions at rally points
(10) Actions on enemy contact.
(11) Actions at danger areas.
(12) Actions at halts.
(13) Debriefing (time and place).
(14) MOPP level.
(15) Rehearsals.
(16) Inspections.
(17) Minimum equipment and personnel to complete mission.
(18) Soldier safety and operational exposure guide.
(19) Rules of engagement.
(20) Annexes (air assault, airborne, stream crossing, truck, linkup, evasion and escape, hide site, cache, and so forth).

4. SERVICE SUPPORT.

a. General.
b. Materials and services.
(1) Supply.
(a) Rations.
(b) Weapons and ammunition.
(c) Uniform and equipment.
(2) Transportation.
(3) Services.
(a) Method of handling dead.
(b) Field services.
(c) Health services.
(d) Maintenance.
(5) Medical evacuation and hospitalization
c. Personnel.
(Friendly and enemy prisoners of war.)
d. Miscellaneous.

Figure H-2. Example operation order format (continued).

External links The Five Paragraph Field Order: Can a better format be found to transmit combat information to small tactical units? Retrieved from "